APPENDIX E- ACTIONS CONSIDERED FOR CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Current and future foreseeable actions considered for analysis within the three 6th field watersheds (Olsen Creek, Whites Gulch, and Little North Fork of the Salmon River Watersheds) that intersect the Salmon Salvage Project boundary are listed below. Actions considered for cumulative effects can vary by resource. See chapter 3 of this EA for details. The stage of each project is listed in parentheses.

Eddy Late Successional Reserve Project (On Going): The Eddy LSR Project is located within various sections of Townships 38, 39, 40, and 41 North; Ranges 10, 11, and 12 West; Mount Diablo Meridian. The purpose of the Eddy LSR Project is to protect late-successional habitat used by northern spotted owl and other late-successional-dependent species, to protect communities, and create safer emergency access routes. Two objectives were developed for the project based on current conditions: 1) habitat protection, and 2) community protection. The selected alternative will treat 25,969 acres for landscape-level treatments and includes 8,291 acres of fuel reduction zones where under burning and thinning will happen as well as 17,524 acres of additional prescribed fire and roadside treatment along 60 miles of identified emergency access routes.

Glassups Underburning (On Going): This project is located in T40N, R12W, Sections 25, 35, and 36, and T40N, R11W, Sections 18 and 19; T39N, R12W, Sections 11 and 12; and T40N, R11W, Sections 29-33, Mount Diablo Meridian. In the project, 206 acres of under burning remain to be completed. These treatments are follow-up activity fuels treatments from the Glassups Timber Sale in 2000.

North Fork Roads CE (Ongoing): Decommissioning and storm proofing of roads in the North Fork of the Salmon River.

Burned Area Emergency Response Work (On going): Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) is currently underway and described below. The window for implementation of BAER treatments for the Salmon River Complex is one year after the date of containment. The approved treatments include protection of cultural sites, noxious weed detection, seeding, trail safety and drainage treatments, road drainage treatments, and channel treatments. Some treatments including trail work and seeding have been completed. Road drainage treatments and sediment basin work on Olsen are ongoing. Noxious weed detection and removal, protection of cultural sites, and hand treatment of sand at creek confluences have yet to be completed.

Seeding with native grasses occurred in the fall just prior to wetting rains. Trail signs warning of post-fire safety hazards and trail drainage work on the Garden Gulch occurred in October.

Road drainage work on Forest Service roads 40N33, 40N39, 40N42, and 50N51 is ongoing and will continue during periods of dry weather in the fall of 2013. The Olsen Creek sediment basin was cleaned in October and will be subsequently cleaned as needed during the winter and spring of 2014.

Treatments yet to occur include protection from looting of artifact deposits at cultural sites by installing locally available vegetative camouflage or other material to obscure the artifacts on the surface. Initial detection survey and hand treatment of noxious weeds will take place in the

spring and summer of 2014. Hand removal of sand from the confluence with the North Fork of the Salmon River of Big Creek, Olsen Creek, Cronan Gulch, and Kanaka Gulch will occur as needed in the spring and summer of 2014.

Jess Project (Planning): The Jess Project is located in T40N R12W Secs. 23-24, 26-28 & 34-36; T40N R11W Secs. 28-33; T39N R12W Sections. 1-4 & 9-12; & T39N R11W Sections. 4-6 Mt. Diablo Meridian. The purpose of the project is to (1) manage fuel loadings to reduce the risk of wildfires affecting nearby communities; (2) improve compositional, structural, and functional attributes of biologically diverse forest ecosystems by restoring ecological processes that build resiliency to high-intensity wildfire and insect and disease infestation; and (3) provide a broad range of ecosystem services including wood products, rural economic health, biodiversity and beneficial uses of water. The preferred alternative will treat approximately 1,960 acres including 810 acres of commercial timber harvest, 140 acres of non-commercial treatments to increase growth and vigor in young plantations (includes 70 acres of handpiling of small diameter trees (less than nine inch dbh) and burning the piles, 60 acres of mastication, and ten acres of meadow treatments), 185 acres of non-commercial ridgetop treatments to reduce fuels and improve defensibility of the area against wildfire (includes 85 acres of handpiling of small diameter trees (less than nine inch dbh) and burning the piles, 70 acres of mastication intended to rearrange the fuels and reduce ladder fuels, and 30 acres in two fuel breaks that will be treated to remove small diameter trees and hazard trees), and 250 acres of underburning.

Yellow Jacket Ridge Project (Planning): The project area includes Township (T) 10 North (N), Range (R) 7 East (E), Sections 1-3; T10N, R8E, Sections 5-7; T11N, R7E, Section 36; T11N, R8E, Sections 28-33 (Humboldt Meridian) and T40N, R12 West, Sections 15-22, 29, and 30 (Mt. Diablo Meridian). Proposed treatments include pre-commercial thinning and release of approximately 2,663 acres of plantations and creation of a shaded fuel break (approximately eight miles long) along Yellow Jacket Ridge.

Salmon Reforestation Project (Planning): If implemented, this project will occur in T40N, R11W, S. 7-10, 15-21, 30; T41N, R12W, S.35; T40N, R12W, S. 10-24 and 27-31, Mount Diablo Meridian; T10N, R8E, S. 4-6 and 8-9; T11N, R8E, S.28 and 32-33, Humboldt Meridian. The purpose of this project is to promote reforestation and reduce fuel loading on National Forest System lands burned during the Salmon River Complex (part of the Forks Complex). These activities will help facilitate establishment of desired conifers in existing plantations and natural stands lost during this fire. Retaining and promoting growth of Late Successional Reserve habitat will require protection and maintenance of the existing stands of late-successional forest, as well as managing young stands for the development of future late-successional habitat. The proposed treatment is needed to facilitate establishment of forest cover and diversity within the burned plantations and natural stands and reduce the amount of hazardous fuels created by fire-related tree mortality. This project will maintain, protect and eventually restore conditions of late-successional and old growth forest ecosystems, which serve as habitat for associated wildlife. Treatments designed to provide these habitat conditions support the objectives for the LSR and Crapo Drainage. The proposed treatments include approximately 395 acres of site preparation and planting and approximately 510 acres of planting only (including 340 acres of Salmon Salvage Project units and 170 acres of Inventoried Roadless Areas) for a total of 905 treated acres. The Salmon Salvage Project units are proposed to be planted regardless of the salvage harvest.